UPM/SB/00493/05

493

West Bengal Form No. 11

200

Collection No

SB File No. PS 526/45

Serial No.

.....

SUBJECT

Qradr Publication

Government of West Bengal

OFFICE OF.....

.....DEPARTMENT OR GROUP

BRANCH

LIST OF PAPERS

Serial No. in file	From or to whom	Number	Date	Number of Pages	Class of Paper

14

Bengal Form No. 12A.

CONFIDENTIAL.

File No. PS 526

Year 1945

SUBJECT— Ghadr Publication

493

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police,

SPECIAL BRANCH.

Index and Carded (with dates).

Nothing to index 29/3/53

Upmy/SB/00493/05

Reference to connected papers.

File No.	Subject.	File No.	Subject.
S.C 507/40	Ghadr Publication		

III

Memo No 3/x-Br/45-(1) from AD(R). Int Bureau. Home Dept, Govt of India, New Delhi

P 39-32

Ac(1)

The officer dealing with Shadr and Sikh affairs may note. Ac(2) and Ac(2) may also like to see this.

submitted.

Sd/-
29/x/45

Ac,2

Perusal.

Ac,2 may see

Ok 31/10

Sd/- 1/11

16/11

I.O. 2/G.A./44 dt 22.6.45 from Asst Dir (R) to Dy

Ac I

Perusal of ps 13-10 with refce to the previous letter at ps 8-6. our Officer dealing with Ghadr and Sikh affairs may note it. Dc II & Ac II may also like to see.

F.O.P.

Dy
1.10.45

Dc 2

16 1946

Dc 2

16/10

Dc

Perusal.

JRB
4/x

4/10

1) Letter no 3/x-Br/45-(16) dt 26.9.45 from Asstt Dir(2) to Dy Br. New Delhi — Ps 27-18

2) Letter no 3/x-Br/45-(1) dt 29.9.45 fr " " — 31-2

Ac(1) Perusal —

The officer dealing with Ghadr and Sikh affairs may note this. Dc(2) and Ac(2) may also like to see it. The reference quoted at page 27 does not appear to have been received in this office

F.O.P.

Dc 2

8/10.

JRB
10/x

RSJ
10/x/45

Ref
27/x

6/x/45

Abstract Translation of the HINDUSTAN GHADR for November, 1944.

On its first, second and seventh pages this 'birthday' issue reproduces the usual photographs of 'martyrs'. The remaining five pages are made up as follows :

Page 3.

1. The editor relates that at a Press Conference in London the Dutch Prime Minister expressed Holland's intention of investigating the possibility of more liberal forms of government for her colonial possessions, whereupon Mr. Brendan Bracken remarked that Holland should give up none of her colonies. From this the editor infers that the 'Farangis' are afraid that if other imperialists give up their possessions they themselves will be the only imperialists remaining, and that they will be despised by the rest of the world. They would like the U.S.A. to take possession of islands in the Pacific and become an imperialist nation like themselves. They prefer also not to abuse Japanese imperialism because they themselves are open to similar abuse. The reason why they are fighting the Japanese is not because the latter are imperialists but because Japan has robbed them of their ill-gotten gains. At the moment the 'Farangi' robbers are strong. With this strength of theirs they are exploiting weak, unarmed nationalities and are declaring ∠ that their gains are lawful. The day is not far distant when power will be in the hands of those who disfavour imperialism and when the imperialists will be considered the guilty ones. Even-handed justice will destroy imperialists and exploiters.

2. The editor quotes Mr. Drew PEARSON to the effect that Mr. John P.DAVIES has sent in a report about India stronger than that of Mr. PHILLIPS, and of such a nature that if produced before Congress it would cause a sensation. Both of these gentlemen are of the opinion that a prospect of freedom for India would shorten the war and save American lives, but Mr. Churchill ignores this and does not mind how many Americans lose their lives provided he retains his grip on India.

Page 4.

3. "Mr. PHILLIPS, after staying some time in India, showed up 'Farangi' prefidy in a report. The 'Farangis' did not want anyone to draw back the curtain, consequently the 'Farangi' Government gave out that it did not like Mr. PHILLIPS. The latter is now on his way home on account of this objection. He said that the Indian Army of the 'Farangis' was mercenary and fought without spirit. Until there is a firm promise of independence for India neither the Indian Army nor the Indian people will gladly take part in the war. The 'Farangis' do not want anyone to show up their misdeeds, consequently they are angry with Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. CHANDLER has demanded an investigation : let's see what happens."

4. The editor refers to a question put to Mr. ROSER, a well-known radio speaker, by the Japanese radio asking him why America was fighting in Asia, and whether America was intending once more to place the peoples of Asia under white domination. Mr. ROSER admits that there is some force in this contention, and says that the Allies must admit that Japanese domination is only a degree worse than white domination. The Allies can only give a satisfactory reply if they desire to free the peoples of Asia from slavery.

If the Allies, and especially the 'Farangis', so desire, (well and good), otherwise they have no answer. What answer can a false exploiter give? The 'Farangis' do not want to give up their Empire and America does not want to offend the Farangis. - As long as this state of affairs lasts the Allies can give no satisfactory answer to Japanese propaganda. The overthrow of imperialism is that answer.

5. "Drew PEARSON writes that the 'Farangi' Government sent a telegram to Lord Halifax to the effect that India was more important than a thousand PHILLIPS'. Why should India not be more important when every year it takes crores of dollars out of India?.....The attempt to suppress Mr. PHILLIPS' report clearly shows that those who have the power to put an end to 'Farangi' imperialistic oppression want to do nothing for the present".

Page 6.

6. The editor refers to the fact that in the course of the war India has piled up big credits. ("The 'Farangi' have taken about eight million dollars' worth of goods out of India. They say that they have bought the goods!"). He asks whether this debt will ever be repaid ~~the~~ and recalls that Britain defaulted in her payments to America after the last war. If experience is any guide, India might as well give up all hope of repayment. If indeed it should be repaid, who will benefit? Will India's poor get anything out of it? The people who will benefit are the already wealthy Indians who hold the scrip. To-day there is scarcity in India, a fact which proves that the large credit has done no good to the poor of India, and that the export of eight million dollars' worth of goods from India has not improved their conditions of living. 'Farangi' propgganda makes out that India is now the money-lender. On the other hand she is in distress. Is this to be wondered at when her children are starving? As long as India has a foreign Government there can be no amelioration of the lot of the common man.

7. A 'Birthday' Party rally is announced for the 5th November at Sacramento.

Para 8.

8. Referring to the "BOMBAY PLAN" for India's industrial progress the editor comments that while the 'Farangis' hold India they will never cut their own throats so that India may advance industrially. No such scheme is feasible while India remains under foreign control.

9. "It is learnt that Churchill has arranged with the King of Greece, now sitting in Egypt, that Crete shall be occupied. The Greek underground administration will have none of this and says that if Churchill wants to take forcible possession of Crete the Greeks will fight with a determination even greater that that with which they fought against Hitler. By taking possession of Crete Churchill wants to protect his route to India. In order to maintain their grip on India the 'Farangis' have enslaved many other nationalities. 'Farangi' imperialism is what causes such enslavement. As long as 'Farangi' imperialism exists there can be no peace in the world".

13/12

.....

K.R.

SG 507/40 PS(N7)

Please file under noted P.S. Calendar series.
The new file will be opened as no Diary is maintained in Office. It will be found in safe.
Dir 22

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH, CALCUTTA 1945

SECRET

3

No. 2/G.A./44.
Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,
Government of India.
New Delhi, the JAN 29 1945

p 247 b file SG 507/40

Typed sent in duplicate by post 2/2

2/2

In continuation of my letter No. 2/G.A./44, dated 1.12.44, I enclose for your information an abstract translation of the Hindustan Ghadr for November, 1944. This "Birthday Number" contains a good deal of spiteful comment and concludes with an objectionable allegation to the effect that the Prime Minister is casting envious and imperialistic eyes on Crete.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- D.Marley.

1

Ack
Permal with ref. to Dr 28. letter at p 247 in the file placed below.
2/2

F.H.G. Bridgman, Esq., I.P.,
Supdt. of Police, S.B. II,
Punjab, Lahore.

- - -

Copy with a copy of enclosure to :-

1. C.H.Everett, Esq., I.P., Central Intelligence Officer, Lahore.
2. Rai Bahadur Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharyya, Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police, S.B.,II, Calcutta.

K.R. 27/1.
Encl: 1.

29.1.45

for Assistant Director (R).

The most objectionable article in this issue reads as follows :- "In order to secure their line of communication to India, the Farangis wish to bring Greece under their influence. They also want to possess Italy's colonies. In order to retain the loot of India, the Farangis have brought neighbouring countries /within their sphere of influence. Until India is free, the liberty of these neighbour -ing countries will also remain in danger. Following the example of the Farangis, other imperialist exploiters want to take possession of poor countries. In this way the Farangi imperialists are responsible for slavery and warfare of the world. Now that the Farangis have seen that the Soviet troops are nearing Greece they have landed their own forces in Greece. In Yugoslavia the Soviet troops are breaking through Hitler's lines. If the lines collapsed Hitler would therefore have to abandon Greece. This would mean that the task of freeing Greece would fall to Russia. The Farangis have sent their troops to Greece in the attempt to bring Greece within their sphere of influence. It appears that for the sake of India Greece will have to remain under Farangi influence".

Abstract translation of the HINDUSTAN GHADR for January, 1945.

The January 1945 issue of the Hindustan Ghadr consists of only four pages. The only article of any interest is the following mischievous comment on some irresponsible remarks made by an Italian named Salvemini on the subject of the trouble in Greece :- 'In order to maintain the existing Greek monarchy the Farangis are using armed might. In Italy they tried to do the same thing but failed. As a result of their using armed might in Greece the methods of the Farangis have become generally known. Seeing the state of affairs in Greece many friends abroad can now fully understand the Indian question. When the Farangis still continue to make use of kings for their own purpose who is going to stop them in India ? The people of a peace-loving world when they look at Greece can sympathise with India's woes.

Why is Greece sought to be possessed ? Why is it that the Farangis are oppressing Greece and forcibly trying to bring her within their sphere of influence by means of the monarchy ? It is Greece's bad luck that she lies across the route to India. In order to re-tain India the Farangis must retain their route to India. That is why the Farangis have to bring Greece within their sphere of influence. This is why the Farangis want to do the same with Italy and other countries In order to perpetuate the slavery of India the Farangis have to bring other countries within their influence, just as they have had to take possession of Burma, Malaya, China, Perisa, Iraq, Arabia, Egypt etc. for the purpose of retaining India.....'

.....

A.W.

PS526/45

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH, CALCUTTA
D/155
2 APR 1945
3

Secret.

No.2/G.A./44.
Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,
Government of India.
New Delhi, dated the
MAR 29 1945

P.S.N.F (N.F) Dd 22/8/45

My dear Bridgman,

In continuation of my letter No.2/G.A./44, dated 29.1.45, I enclose for your information brief notes on the December and January issues of the Hindustan Ghadr.

Yours sincerely,

Sd (G.C. Ryan).

F.H.G. Bridgman, Esqr., I.P.,
Superintendent of Police, S.B.II,
Punjab, Lahore.

.....

Copy with a copy of enclosures to :-

1. C.H. Everett, Esqr., I.P.,
 Central Intelligence Officer,
 Punjab, Lahore.

2. Rai Bahadur Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharyya,
 Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police,
 S.B.II, Calcutta.

(G.C. Ryan).
Assistant Director (R).

Enclosures.2.
AW 24/iii.

- t

Abstract translation of the "HINDUSTAN GHADR" for December, 1944.

This issue consists of the normal eight pages and includes only one short poem. It is made up very largely of reproductions of the opinions of well-known Americans, [viz. Upton Close, Louis Bromfield and Senator Langer], on the subject of India. A speech by the last-named reproduced in the Congressional Record is quoted at considerable length. It deals with the Indian question from the extreme nationalist point of view.

...2...

Abstract Translation of the HINDUSTAN GHADR, for February, 1945.

Page 1.

1. The first page is devoted to comments on the progress of the war.

Page 2.

2. Referring to the Russo-French agreement the editor remarks that, if there was any truth in the belief in some quarters that Churchill wanted to win over France to his side and strengthen the imperialist front, this agreement has knocked the idea on the head.

3. The remarks of Spencer Kennard are quoted to the effect that the only practical way of meeting the Japanese taunt that the Allies intend to enslave Asia is to give independence to India, thereby incidentally saving American lives and material. The editor asks whether the Allies will heed these remarks and whether they - America especially - will endeavour to save American life and material. Churchill pays no heed to such considerations he wants to retain his Empire's loot - but America in her own interests should strive to get rid of imperialism which is the root of all strife.

4. Refesence is made to the British promise to remove all British troops from Abyssinia within two years after the expulsion of the Italians. The editor professes to have heard that this promise has not been observed. "Slave people have known all along that Farangi promises are meaningless. The Farangis only carry out their promises when the other side is stronger. They have enslaved India by making and breaking numerous promises and have done the same to other countries. The Emperor of Abyssinia has complained to America, but the cry of the week against the strong carries no weight. Only one who is stronger than both parties can listen to a complaint and do justice acceptable to both sides. Is there at this juncture any power which wants to see justice done? Until there is such a power India and Abyssinia will find nobody ready to listen to their complaints."

Page 3.

5. Almost a page is devoted to remarks made to American newspaper reported by Mrs. Pandit, e.g. :-

"I am certain that if India's political situation could be straightened out thousands of American lives would be saved."

"The people of India feel that they will have no real share in the war until the Farangi Government makes a firm promise of independence for India and gives adequate guarantees, such as the inclusion of well-known leaders in a national administration. In the absence of any such promise Indian soldiers are not interested in the war. General Stilwell and other American and British officers have admitted the truth of this."

"That the Indian Army is a mercenary army it would be futile to deny: Indians enlist simply to

P.T.O.

6

get food. I remember the case of a student who applied for a commission in the British Army: when asked what he wanted to fight for he replied 'For four hundred rupees a month'. He spoke the truth but did no get his commission. Thousands of Indian officers feel the same way but they exercise tact and don't speak out."

6. The death is announced of RATTAN SINGH of Raipur Doaba. The circumstances and the place of his death are not disclosed: it is merely stated that he continued to work for his country up to an advanced age and passed away while still so working in a foreign country. A letter of condolence is reproduced from GOPAL SINGH of Brawley on behalf of Indians living in Imperial Valley.

PS526/45

Bri 58

6. APR 1945.

SECRET.

No.2/G.A./44.
Intelligence Bureau, Home Deptt.,
Government of India.
New Delhi, the APR 2 1945

PS (N-F)

Bri 55-93/4

My dear Bridgman,

In continuation of my letter No.2/G.A./44, dated 25.3.45. I enclose for information brief notes on the February, 1945 issue of the "Hindustan Ghadr".

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- (G.C.Ryan.)

F.H.G. Bridgman, Esq., IP.,
Supdt. of Police, S.B.II,
Punjab, Lahore.

Copy, with a copy of enclosure to (1) C.H. Everett, Esq., IP., Central Intelligence Officer, Lahore, (2) Rai Bahadur Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharyya, Addl. Dy. Commissioner of Police, S.B.II, Calcutta.

(G.C.Ryan.)
Assistant Director (R).

Encl:1.
IHK.27.3.

reason why they are free. In India the majority still considers religion preferable to national freedom. That is one reason why Indians are slaves... Mr. Tara Singh says that Hindu rule, Muslim rule and British rule are all bad, but English rule is less bad than others. In other words Master Tara Singh prefers to live under British rule than under Hindu or Muslim rule. Giani Sher Singh says that as Sikhs have gained more war honours they ought to receive special consideration. While Hindus prefer the British to Muslims, or Muslims prefer the British to Hindus, or Sikhs prefer the British to Hindus or Muslims, there can be no unity amongst them. This is what the Farangis desire; India's internal dissesions will give them the excuse to perpetuate their rule. Would that our ~~xxxxx~~ religious leaders could quickly come to their senses'.....'

On the subject of the Sikh demand for Sikhistan the editor remarks that if Jinnah's demand be conceded the Sikhs have a right to ask for a similar concession, as have many other communities in India. Communal leaders regard only their own demands as just. 'It appears that selfish leaders have no regard for justice but obstinately cling to their prejudices. If Indians cannot be just to each other how dan they expect the Farangis to be just to them. Seeing the extent of the split in India the Farangis are elated. But the fact remains that the foreign administration encourages disunion and always follows a policy of 'Divide and rule'.....

'The question of freedom is an economic question. No matter what his religion a man wants bread. The fact that a man follows any particular faith does not make him more hungry... What is wanted is political leaders who will make a distinction between religion and politics and unite on questions of food, clothing and housing. Only new leaders who march with the times can effect this....'

3. Commenting on a Bucharest report to the effect that 10,000 peasants have divided among themselves 138,000 acres of land formerly owned by big landholders and that they are expecting the new Rumanian Government to approve, the editor remarks that in many European countries this sort of thing is happening and asks where events are leading.

imperialism which benefits them. Can the Conference unmask these labour leader imperialists? Will it make a definite step forward or adjourn after four days of nasy debate?

8. Quoting Drew Pearson as his authority for alleging that Mr. Churchill does not want America to send foodstuffs to Italy, the editor suggests the wish of the Farangis is to keep the people of Italy hungry in order that, as is the state of things in India, puppet-leaders may emerge who will assist the Farangis to bring Italy under their influence.

Abstract translation of the Hindustan Ghadr for April, 1945.

P.1. 1. The editor scathingly refers to the three representatives of India attending the San Francisco Conference as titled nominees of the Farangis who can do no good to India. 'They will say only what they have been told to say by the Farangis. The Farangis have not made them knights for nothing.'

Pages 2, 3 and 4.

2. Under the heading 'Indian News' the editor comments at length and despondently on communal bickering in India. Some of his remarks are as follows:- 'Various sectarians in India are trying to prove that they are better slaves than others.... The Honble S.Ajit Singh, Premier of the N.W.F.P., says that as the Sikhs saved the British at the time of the last mutiny the Farangis ought to give the Sikhs a separate independent State. Hazrat Jinnah and his associates want Pakistan, but the Sikhs say that if there is to be a Pakistan, there should also be a Sikhistan. The Farangis have caused a deep split among Indians with their Pakistan scheme...To the whole world is now revealed India's folly. Indian leaders do not understand that until they cease to fight about Pakistan and Sikhistan the Farangis will give them nothing.... The Farangis continue their "Divide and Rule" policy; they profit themselves every year to the extent of crores of rupees from India, so why should they give India up? They do not rule India merely by cunning: troops and police are also required: the domestic disputes of Indians are another source of the Farangis' strength... If would be correspondingly weakened. To expel the Englsih Indians must be strong, but there can be no strength where there is internal strife... The fact is that religious bigotry has blinded Indians so that they cannot see their way. Mahatma Gandhi by condescending to Jinnah has caused further dissension. If he makes a concession to a minority community how can he argue against other communities making similar demands?.... Times have changed but India because of its enslavement has not changed with them. In many countries national freedom is considered a more urgent question than the religious beliefs of the majority. That is one

/Indians could cease these domestic disputes the Farangis

Abstract translation of the Hindustan Ghadr for March, 1945.

P.1.

1. The editor refers to the convening in America of an International Businessmen's Conference at which there are representatives from India. He does not see how English men can be expected to allow their Indian colleagues to derive any benefit from the Conference. The sole reason for India's subjection is the determination of the Farangis to control India's markets. How then can they permit India's businessmen to make any progress? No country can progress unless it enjoys independence.

P.2.

2. In an article on President Lincoln the editor says that India wants a leader of the same calibre who will be able to unify the country and defeat the British policy of divide and rule. Many of the religious leaders in India are so blinded by bigotry that they do not perceive this crafty policy.

3. Another article stresses the need of a man like George Washington in the Indian struggle for independence.

P.3

4. The news that the Polish Committee of National Liberation has taken the estates of 683 of landholders and handed them over to 53,000 peasants is reported with satisfaction. The editor says that it is a sign of the times and asks whither events are leading.

5. Dorothy Thompson is quoted as saying that British Imperialism cannot face the loss of the Empire and that to protect the route to India the British have felt it necessary to establish their influence in Greece and Italy.

6. Referring to the resolution passed in the Central Legislative Assembly criticising the Government of India's food control policy the editor remarks that quite obviously even the Government's own men do not see eye to eye with it on food policy and asks whether the Government will take notice of how the wind is blowing.

P.4

7. On the subject of the International Labour Congress in London the editor refers disparagingly to British labour and says that the Farangi labour leaders want the Conference to break up without doing anything substantial towards relieving the ills of the world, whereas the American and Russian labour leaders insist that tangible results shall be achieved. One of the main reasons for humanity's unhappy state is Farangi imperialism. Some of the Farangi labour leaders have been given a share in the loot of Farangi imperialism, for which reason they are not anxious to destory the

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF P...
16. JUN 1945.
SPECIAL BRANCH, CALCUTT

13

SECRET.

No.2/G.A./44.
Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,
Government of India.
New Delhi, dated the JUN 12 1945

My dear Bridgman,

In continuation of my letter No. 2/G.A./44, dated 2.4.45, I enclose for information brief notes on the March and April, 1945 issues of the "Hindustan Ghadr".

2. The March issue attacks British Labour for its "Imperialist" outlook, and alleges that the British Government harbours ulterior motives in its dealings with Italy. The April issue devotes about two-thirds of its space to a lament over India's internal dissensions. The Editor does not fail to trot out the "Divide and rule" argument, but his comments taken as a whole amount to an admission that India's present unhappy state is the result of the failure of religious leaders to sink communal differences in favour of a united India.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. (G.C.Ryan).

F.H.G.Bridgman, Esq.,I.P.,
Supdt. of Police, S.B.II, Punjab,
Lahore.

Copy, with a copy of enclosure to:-

1. Khan Bahadur Taj-ud-din,
 Central Intelligence Officer,
 Lahore.

2. Rai Bahadur J.B.Bhattacharyya,
 Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police,
 S.B.II, Calcutta.

(G.C.Ryan.)
Assistant Director (R).

Nathan.
1/6/45.

Encl.1.

Abstract translation of the "HINDUSTAN GHADR" for July, 1945.

Page 1.

1. This issue opens with a strongly nationalist poem by GOPAL SINGH Dilgir of Shaini.

Page 2.

2. The article by SABLAT HASSAN on the subject of the liberation of Russian Turkistan is concluded in this issue. The writer describes the progress made by Turkistan under Soviet rule, once she secured her freedom. He says that Turkistan under the Czar suffered the same sort of hardship as India is suffering today, and concludes with the remark that India also will make rapid progress once she has achieved her freedom.

Page 3.

3. Remarking that world-wide opinion, together with Bhalabhai DESAI's proposals for solving the deadlock and the decision to hold a General Election, has forced Mr. Churchill's hand and compelled him to make a move and throw dust in the eyes of the world, the editor notes that at the time of writing Nehru and Kalam Azad had not been invited to attend the Simla Conference. From this he infers that it is the intention of the British that all sections shall not be represented at Simla, and that an excuse will thereby be given for stating that whereas the British are ready to give Home Rule, the Indians cannot agree among themselves. He says that the British have no intention of giving anything. One reason for putting forward the scheme is the growing might of Russia in the face of which the "Farangis" will not be able to retain India in perpetual slavery. The object of the scheme is to win over wealthy Indians and with their assistance, paid for out of India's loot, to prevent India turning to Russia. Time will show whether this scheme will be acceptable to Indians.

4. Commenting on Gandhi's letter to the Viceory to the effect that he was not the leader of the Congress but its advisor, the editor hopes that this means the future leadership of Nehru, long awaited by India and other countries as well. He considers that Gandhi has timed this move very well and expressed the hope that Nehru will not repeat the policy of non-violence, for a change is now necessary.

Saxena.
24/9.

15

Abstract translation of the "HINDUSTAN GHADR" for June, 1945.

Page 1.

1. The editor regards the end of the war in Europe as the beginning of a struggle between Socialism and Imperialism all over the world.

Page 2.

2. More than half of this four-pages issue is devoted to an account by "Mr. SABLAT HASSAN" of the circumstances leading up to the liberation of Russian Turkistan from the oppression of the Czar and the Amir of Bukhara. The writer takes advantage of every opportunity to draw a parallel with conditions in India under the oppressive administration of Ruling Princes who work hand in globe with the British.

Page 4.

3. On the subject of the San Francisco Conference the editor remarks that Russia is the only country which has referred to the "liberation" of colonies, though the Chinese delegates have given their support. No other country has dared to quarrel with the "Farangis" over the question of India's liberation. Even America, who regards herself as free, sides with Britain on the question of retention of colonies. The delegates of all countries are emphasizing that their own national freedom must remain inviolate, but the obsequious delegates from India, who are condemned by the Press of the World, do nothing but sing the praises of the British Raj. At first Press reports on the Conference were full of the blessings of national freedom. Now the British are doing all they can to murder this freedom. They are determined to keep the World enslaved. Only Russia is striving to save the freedom of the whole world.

Saxena.
24/9.

Abstract translation of the "HINDUSTAN GHADR" for May. 1945.

Page 1.

1. This issue, which again consists of only four pages, opens with a poem in praise of revolutionaries.

Page 2.

2. A list of donations to the Desh Bhagat Pariwar Sahaik Committee's fund is published over the signature of KARM SINGH, Secretary. These donations were made at the Baisakhi rally held on the 12th April in the Stockton Sikh Temple, when there was a reading of the Sikh scriptures, in memory of RATTAN SINGH (alias ISHER SINGH) and UDHAM SINGH Azad. It is stated that an account of the sacrifices made by these martyrs in furtherance of India's independence was read out to the audience. The total amount donated was $1265, the principal contributions being the following:-

	$
Pacific Coast Khalsa Diwan	125
Ghadr Party	125
MEHR SINGH of Sarin	100
JAWALA SINGH of Khan Khana	100
CHARAN SINGH of Bharana	100
GURBACHAN SINGH of Shankar	50
LAKHA SINGH of Chima	50
SANTA SINGH of Lokha	40
HARIKISHEN SINGH of Dhesi	30

and twelve contributions of $25 each.

3. The editor mentions the excitement prevailing in San-Francisco over the United Nations Conference but is pessimistic as to the possibility that weak and subject peoples will derive any benefit from it.

Page 3.

4. There is admiring comment on the news that Russian doctors have succeeded in reviving human bodies not long dead. This comment concludes with the sensational news that Russian scientists have succeeded in restoring to life the bodies of animals which have been frozen in ice for some three hundred years!

5. The editor writes approvingly of a book by Owen (?) Latimore, a former general of Chiang Kai Shek, entitled "Socialism in Asia".

6. Currency is given to a report by Drew PEARSON to the effect that search of the effects of a murdered Englishmen engaged in relief work in Greece led to the discovery of documents proving that under cover of feeding the hungry Greek population the British were intriguing to cause trouble between the various Greek sectional interests. The editor dismisses the British content that the story is without foundation, and says that es that wherever the "Farangis" wish to assume contr stir up internal strife. If they are doing this in Greece, what will they not be up to in India?

Page 4.

7. There is the usual reference to the Indian as well as the usual illustration (with approprita comments) showing white-bearded Sikhs being blown

PS 526/45

(P)

SECRET. 117

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
Dcl 146
28. SEP. 1945.
SPECIAL BRANCH, CALCUTTA.

No. 2/G.A./44.
Intelligence Bureau, Home Department.
Government of India.
Delhi, dated the SEP 25 1945

Dir 95 B/5/6
P.S. 526/44

My dear Bridgman,

In continuation of my letter No. 2/G.A./44 dated 12.6.45, I enclose for information abstract translations of the "Hindustan Ghadr" for May, June and July 1945.

Yours sincerely,

sd/- (G.C.Ryan).

F.H.C. Bridgman, Esq., I.P.,
Supdt. of Police, S.B.II, Punjab, Lahore.

Copy with a copy of enclosure to

(i) C.H. Everett, Esq., I.P.,
Central Intelligence Officer, Lahore.

(ii) Rai Bahadur Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharyya
Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police,
S.B.II, Calcutta.

(G.C.Ryan).
Assistant Director (R).

Saxena.
24/9.

THE GHADR PARTY IN THE ARGENTINE.

1. Little news has come from the Argentine branch of the Party during the past year. New elections have taken place, as a result of which HIRA SINGH, v. Chamar d. Doaba, is President, DEVA SINGH, v. Ganeshpur d. Hoshiarpur, Treasurer, and BAWA SINGH, v. Bhammian d. Hoshiarpur, Secretary.

2. The Ghadr paper is still not arriving and the PARTY have apparently given up hope of its doing so, as they wrote in May, 1944, to headquarters in San Francisco saying that it was useless for money to be spent in sending it to them. The address given for communication with the Party is DEVA SINGH, Campo Santo, Prov. de Salta, Republica Argentina.

3. In February 1945 MUNSHA SINGH wrote from PARTY headquarters in San Francisco to BAWA SINGH, using the address Calle La Madrid No. 1566, Tucuman, Argentina. He informed him that on account of 'mailing difficulties' the Ghadr would not be despatched until the end of the war. This letter was in reply to an enquiry from BAWA SINGH asking how funds could be transferred to the Desh Bhagat Parwar Sahaik Committee. He advised BAWA SINGH to send money to Giani TEJA SINGH, M.L.A. Lahore, as he was in greater need of assistance than the D.B.P.S. Committee. MUNSHA SINGH's reply was curious in view of the large sums made available to that Committee from California during 1944, but is explicable in the light of the statement made by PURAN SINGH at Sacramento on the 5th November 1944 that the PARTY intended to support the Communists in India.

This entirely new committee was given power to co-opt. It will be noted that it has a strong Doaba majority.

One of the young generation of Indians associated with the Labor Progressive Party and also with the International Woodworkers Association is KULDIP SINGH Bains of Mahilpur, d. Hoshiarpur. He is the son of ISHER SINGH, who has been working on a farm near Victoria for the past 25 years, and himself works in a sawmill in Victoria. He wears neither beard nor turban and has strong nationalist views. He was recently chosen to represent the East Indian community at a convention held in Eastern Canada and took advantage of the opportunity to lecture on the subject of the Indian political situation. He is about 25 years of age and more is likely to be heard of him.

THE GHADR PARTY IN CANADA.

The Indian community in Canada re-opened their campaign for enfranchisement towards the end of the year. On the 22nd October a public meeting was held in the Sikh Temple, Vancouver, at which Harold Winch, the provincial C.C.F. leader, was the chief speaker. A delegation from the KHALSA DIWAN SOCIETY later met the Attorney-General, Mr. R.L. Maitland, but was informed by him that in his opinion the question of the enfranchisement of Orientals had been accepted and settled for fifty years. Later he expressed the view that it was not a proper time to contemplate a change in the existing law when 50,000 of the best of the population were absent fighting overseas. NAGINDAR SINGH Gill and his friends informed the Press that they were 'shocked and astounded' at the reactionary attitude of the Attorney-General, particularly in view of the fine war record of the Sikhs.

The next move of the Society was to seek an interview with Mr. Hart, the Prime Minister of British Columbia. The interview was granted and on the 26th January, 1945, a delegation consisting of NARANJAN SINGH, v. Kharaudi, d. Hoshiarpur, NAGINDAR SINGH Gill, DIDAR SINGH, v. Hardaspur d. Jullundur (President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Temple Committee), Mrs. ISHER SINGH Bains (Canadian-born wife of ISHER SINGH v. Kotli d. Hoshiarpur) and five Canadians, including Harold Pritchett, discussed the subject with Mr. Hart and some members of his cabinet. The delegation were satisfied that they had made a good impression and left with the assurance that the matter would be taken up in the provincial legislature. When the question came before the House on the 27th March an amendment to the Elections Act moved by W.W. Lefeaux of the C.C.F., designed to remove the franchise disability, was defeated by 20 votes to 18. The voting did not follow party lines and considerable cleavage of opinion was evident. The narrowness of the voting will probably provide a stimulus to further agitation on the subject.

Apart from their efforts to gain the franchise, the Indian community in British Columbia have shown no unusual signs of political activity. In May it was reported that the Hindustan Ghadr had not been arriving for a number of months.

A meeting of the Khalsa Diwan Society took place at the Sikh Temple, Vancouver, on Sunday the 19th November, to celebrate the birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru. Practically the whole local Indian community was present and speeches were made by NAGINDAR SINGH Gill, MIT SINGH of Pandori, HAZARA SINGH Gareha (v. Barian Khurd, d. Hoshiarpur) and JERMEJA SINGH Hundal (brother of Iqbal Singh Hundal), criticising the British Government for failing to release Jawaharlal along with Gandhi. Harold Pritchett, President of the local branch of the International Woodworkers of America, promised the full support of the British Columbia labour unions in the struggle for enfranchisement. Resolutions were passed demanding Nehru's release and urging the Labor Progressive Movement and the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation to sink their differences.

The election of the new committee duly took place on the 18th February and resulted as follows:-

President	-	SURAIN SINGH of v. Moham, d. Jullundur
Secretary	-	DAYA SINGH of v. Dappar, d. Ambala
Treasurer	-	LABH SINGH of v. Rurka, d. Jullundur
Members:	-	GURDIT SINGH of v. Bilga, d. Jullundur
		BHOLA SINGH of v. Jandiala, d. Jullundur
		PAKHAR SINGH of v. Mannawali d. Kapurt'

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15. The PARTY leaders are now said to be regretting that they assisted men like TEJA SINGH and GURMUKH SINGH (G-64 G.D.) to return to India to spend a considerable time in prison. They say that if these men had been living in some country outside the British Empire the Ghadr Party, with their aid, would have founded a Free Indian Government or joined the Government of Subhas Chandra Bose on equal terms.

16. MUNSHA SINGH (M-55 G.D.) made a fortnight's tour of the Imperial Valley at the end of September. His ostensible object was to collect funds for the Party, but it seems more likely that the real object of his journey was to counteract the rising influence of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. The telephone number of the GHADR PARTY now appears in the directory in MUNSHA SINGH's name.

OTHER POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN CALIFORNIA.

1. A significant event which took place in March 1944 was the formation in Los Angeles of the INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA under the financial support largely of Dr. J.N. SHARMA (J-1 G.D.) and G.J. WATUMULL, the wealthy Sindhi merchant. The following societies participated in the foundation of the new Association:-

THE HINDUSTAN SUDHAR SOCIETY (whose leading light is Shahzad MOHAMMAD).

THE IMPERIAL VALLEY WELFARE SOCIETY (led by BAGGA SINGH Sangha).

THE INDIA AMERICA EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE (run by SHARMA AND WATUMULL).

The objects of the new group were said to be to mobilize Indians on the West Coast in the same way as the INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA has done on the East Coast. It intends particularly to take up the question of land ownership and citizenship with the proper authorities.

The following officers were elected:-

President - DALIP SINGH Saundh (D-1 G.D.)
Vice-President- BAGGA SINGH Sangha (v.Chhajjanwal d. Ludhiana)
-do- - Kanhaya Lal DIXIT of Buland Shahr, U.P.
Secretary - J.N. SHARMA
Asst. -do- - AYA SINGH Dhalliwal d. Jullundur
Treasurer - Shahzad MOHAMMAD
Member of Executive Committee - G.J. WATUMULL.

2. The emergence of this new group, containing as it does most of the more liberal members of the Californian Indian community, including the Imperial Valley residents who have rarely seen eye to eye with the GHADR PARTY, might have been expected to rouse the PARTY to some activity, instead of which they apparently decided to ignore the new organisation. However the results of a subscription drive undertaken by the ASSOCIATION, published in September, showed that out of the $10,065 collected only $475 came from the Marysville area, which is without doubt due to the control which is exercised by the GHADR PARTY. The Indians living in Los Angeles and Imperial Valley gave support to this campaign regardless of their geographical and religious allegiances. Also in October, when BAGGA SINGH Bhuller (B-18 G.D.), Dr. DALIP SINGH Saundh (both from Imperial Valley) and MALAWA RAM (v. Banga d. Jullundur) from Brawley, arrived in the San Francisco area to collect further funds for their citizenship campaign it is notable that a few members of the GHADR PARTY, such as AJMER SINGH (A-12 G.D. and KARAM CHAND of Marysville (v. Banga d. Jullundur) also helped in the drive.

/JOWALA SINGH (J-22 G.D.)

3. The ASSOCIATION has so far produced two issues of a cyclostyled magazine in Urdu and Gurmukhi script which is largely devoted to eulogies of Messrs. SHARMA and WATUMULL. It is to be expected that these gentlemen will sooner or later try to link up the activities of the ASSOCIATION with those of Syud HOSSAIN's NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM in Washington, to which they are also giving financial support.

an inveterate toper - is at any rate regarded as financially reliable. The election has given additional representation to the Manjha Sikhs, who may henceforth be expected to pay their subscriptions more regularly. It has also resulted in some improvement in the Temple management and in some evidence of a determination that the meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the principles of the Sikh faith.

12. At Marysville on the 28th January, 1945, a Party meeting attracted an audience of about 300. MUNSHA SINGH (M-55 G.D.) read out the names and subscriptions of those who had subscribed during 1944. The total was not announced but is believed to have been considerable, probably about $25,000. GURBAKHSH SINGH of Dhanoa paid a fulsome tribute to the late Rash Bihari Bose and took the opportunity to applaud the Japanese Government and People for having supported the Indian independence movement of S.C. Bose. (An observer states that the local Indian community favours Russia and Japan and does not applaud speeches which are anti-Japanese. This may partly explain the utterances of GURBAKHSH SINGH, who is not entirely trusted by the Party but wishes to be well in with the leaders).

HARKISHEN SINGH followed with a colourless speech and DARBARA SINGH once more criticised the Party for its inactivity. PURAN SINGH closed the proceedings with a speech which was unusual for him. He committed himself and his Party to a revolution in India and said that everything was being prepared for the inevitable conflagration. His followers were not to worry about the methods or capacity of the revolutionaries or expect the leaders to disclose their plans inopportunely. The latter were working secretly, though they had to endure criticism for their apparent inaction. PURAN SINGH had barely finished his address and declared the meeting at an end when BALWANT SINGH Sidhu sprang up and said that as Japan was bound to be defeated there was no hope for India except through Russia.

13. During the year ~~XXXX~~ remittances amounting to Rs.38,023 have been sent to the DESH BHAGAT PARWAR SAHAIK COMMITTEE in India. This total includes two large remittances of $2075 and $4000 as well as money amounting to Rs.10,600 lying to the credit of the Party in the Punjab Sindh Bank, which has been made over to the Committee. A big subscription drive was launched in the early summer of 1944 in aid of the Committee, when KESAR SINGH embarked on a collecting tour. He succeeded in collecting about $6500, with promises of more to come later, inspite of a certain amount of difficulty in extracting money from some members. For instance, BHAGAT SINGH Thiara v. Harkowal, d. Jullundur, said that he sent money regularly to BABULAL SINGH because he was doing something useful. If the PARTY showed any signs of doing anything similar he would contribute not only the $50 that was being asked for but as much as $500. SUNDAR SINGH Shadi, d. Rawalpindi, who owns a gasolene station in Berkeley, reacted on more or less the same lines.

14. NIDHAN SINGH (N-39 G.D.), when writing from India to acknowledge the Party's first remittance, asked for help for TEJA SINGH Sutantar (T-8 G.D.). As it is known that TEJA SINGH is supporting the war effort because of his Communist views, the PARTY feels that he must have adopted this attitude of co-operation in order to get out of India to join some anti-British group outside the British Empire. They interpreted the appeal for funds on his behalf as evidence that money was needed to finance this adventure. On the other hand, the PARTY also suspected that NIDHAN SINGH was perhaps becoming greedy and wished to make use of the money in order to advance his own political importance. Accordingly they sent the second remittance to Baba WASAKHA SINGH (W-6 G.D.). (The funds which the PARTY has collected are in charge of JOWALA SINGH (J-23 G.D.), MEHAR SINGH Sigera, v. Sarin, d. Jullundur, and RADHA SINGH, whose village is not known).

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8. On November 5th the Birthday Meeting of the Party was held in the Sacramento Labour Hall. About two hundred persons were present. Poems were recited by GURDAS SINGH of v. Nagra, d. Jullundur, DARBARA SINGH of v. Nowshera, d. Amritsar, and HARKISHEN SINGH of v. Dhesian Khana, d. Jullundur. The usual "atrocity" stories were repeated and the names of imprisoned members of the Party read out. PURAN SINGH, addressing the meeting, said that all members should obey the laws of the country in which they were living, but that against their British oppressors they were free to resort to violence and engage in subversive activities.

He added that the Party would not engage in a physical revolution at present, but had resolved to finance the Communist Party in India. The war was entering its final phase and full advantage should be taken of the disturbed situation and British war weariness. He maintained that the Party should follow the example set by Russia in 1917, and pointed out that their country was relatively better prepared for revolution than Russia was at that time.

9. A larger attendance than usual was noticed at the Party meeting held at the Stockton Sikh Temple on the 21st December and at the religious meeting which followed it on the 22nd. The reason for the large attendance was not Party enthusiasm but heavy rainfall which made work in the fields impossible. BALWANT SINGH Sidhu of v. Paddi d. Jullundur, who is now a U.S.A. citizen after serving with the U.S. Army in Alaska, made a speech in the course of which he lauded the policy of S.C. Bose and expressed the opinion that a Japanese victory would be the only satisfactory solution of India's problem. He considered that Bose meant as much to an Indian as Washington, Jefferson, or Roosevelt meant to a citizen of the U.S.A. His remarks about Bose met with applause, but there were not wanting some who remembered that a year before he had made a speech favouring the Allies. DARBARA SINGH recited poems and enquired when the cause of the Party would be furthered by direct action. PURAN SINGH would up the meeting with a review of the world situation in which he counselled patience, saying that the moment for direct action would come to them just as it had come to the ELAS forces in Greece. Britain's post-war exhaustion would bring with it an opportunity to fight for freedom.

10. At the religious meeting the chief item on the agenda was the annual election of the Temple committee. BHOLA SINGH declared that he could not remain as Granthi unless all members of the Committee resigned, and specifically demanded that the drunken AJMER SINGH should not be re-elected. The latter, intoxicated as usual, approached the stage and made a few remarks, though BHOLA SINGH endeavoured to push him aside. He admitted his weakness but said that he had already resigned the post of secretary some time ago. The Committee then resigned in a body and the following office-bearers were elected:-

President - BHAGWAN SINGH of Dhanowal d. Jullundur
Secretary - KARM SINGH of Kairon, d. Amritsar.
Treasurer - MEHR SINGH Sigera of v. Sarin Shankar, d. Jullundur.
Asst.Treasurer
Granthi - TEHL SINGH of v. Dhaipur, d. Amritsar.
BHOLA SINGH.

Of the new office-bearers the Treasurer (MEHR SINGH Sigera) is by far the most influential. The owner of a prosperous vineyard in Fresno County covering some 200 acres, he naturally wields considerable power over the PARTY's funds and over the management of the Temple. KARM SINGH's only merit is that he is an orthodox Sikh, while BHAGWAN SINGH -

toadies and secret service men enter the Temple to hear a traitor; all true patriotic nationalists should remain outside". As a result the crowd remained outside and only AJMER SINGH, UMRAO SINGH v. Mahilpur, d. Hosp., JOWALA SINGH (J-23 G.D.) and PAL SINGH (P-9 G.D.) went in with Sir Girja. The crowd outside used obscene language about Sir Girja and shouted slogans against the British Government. Then PAL SINGH came out and said: "You have carried out your demonstration, now you may come in and listen to what he has to say and ask questions!" The crowd went in, more intent on asking questions than on listening. Consequently the Agent-General's remarks were constantly interrupted, sometimes by men who were obviously drunk.

6. This demonstration was brought about by CHUHAR SINGH GURDAS SINGH Poonian, v. Nagra d. Jullundur, and GURBAKHSH Singh Dhanoa, who is a student from Malaya. PURAN SINGH himself was not present but sent CHUHAR SINGH (C-26 G.D.). AJMER SINGH, KESAR SINGH, PAL SINGH and JAGAT SINGH later called on PURAN SINGH and asked him why he had insulted them all by sending his henchmen with instructions to create a disturbance at the meeting, whilst at the same time absenting himself. They pointed out that he had taken this action notwithstanding the fact that he was one of those who had been consulted about the arrangements for the Agent-General's visit, of which he had at the time approved. PURAN SINGH replied that after a lifetime of fighting the British it would have been bad for the prestige of the Party if he had attended, and disclaimed any responsibility for the disturbance that had been caused. The conversation was distinctly acrimonious, but in order to avoid any appearance of a split in Party ~~xxxx~~ leadership a compromise was arranged whereby PURAN SINGH agreed to leave San Francisco for a time on the excuse of ill-health. KESAR SINGH was to be in charge of PARTY headquarters during PURAN SINGH's absence, while BHOLA SINGH, v. Dhatti Pind, Kapurthala, was to act as priest of the Stockton Temple. (BHOLA SINGH, whose village was wrongly given as Nasipur, d. Jullundur, in Part I, para 11, of the last Ghadr Party Notes, came to the U.S.A. in 1906 via Canada. He served in the 47th Indian Regiment (sic) in Singapore or Hong Kong. He has worked as a ranch labourer in California and as a gardener in Los Angeles).

At a meeting of the GHADR PARTY at Stockton on 12.4.44 the quarrel was continued, when GURBAKHSH SINGH Dhanoa and others attacked AJMER SINGH for having invited the Agent-General to speak. PURAN SINGH, though present, did not speak at this meeting.

7. AJMER SINGH has not been very popular with the PARTY lately. He brought a ranch for about $6000 and is reported to have spent about $4000 on reclamation and improvements. The rank and file of the Party felt convinced that he must have used Temple funds to do this, and accused him of embezzlement. AJMER SINGH is said to have adopted a truculent attitude and to have replied that he was entitled to a reward for services rendered during the past 15 or 20 years, remarking that they could elect another secretary if ~~x~~ they did not like it. In July AJMER SINGH was relieved of his duties as Secretary of the Temple ostensibly because of a long bout of drinking in the saloon of INDAR SINGH, v. Samrari d. Jullundur, at Walnut Grove, near Lodi. The dismissal is said to have been due to the influence of JAGAT SINGH (J-6 G.D.). At a religious meeting at the Sikh Temple on 31st October an attempt was made by AJMER SINGH's friends to get him re-elected as Secretary, but the proposal was not carried and it was decided that the matter should be reconsidered at the next general meeting of the PARTY.

THE GHADR PARTY IN CALIFORNIA.

1. During 1944 the GHADR PARTY has not been very active. It did not even hold its Mutiny Day meeting on the 10th May. Its style has been somewhat cramped by having to register under the "Foreign Agents Registration Act", which was interpreted in a letter from KESAR SINGH (K-49 G.D.), Secretary of the Party, to TEJA SINGH, M.L.A., Lahore, in August as follows:-

> "Under the new regulations of American Government no Society or Party in this country (the U.S.A.) can have any kind of relation or connection, nor can any man have any Political correspondence with any man living in the other part of the Globe".

The Party has also been rendered nervous by the interest which the F.B.I. appears to have been taking in its activities.

2. The long-standing communal disputes continue and the dominance of the Doaba group at the head of the PARTY is resented by the Majha/Malwa men, with the result that there is ordinarily little co-operation among Party members. The Hindustan Ghadr, though it continues to appear, is singularly uninspiring and relies for its contents largely upon extracts from speeches and articles which have previously been published in the American press. It is understood that the United States authorities are no longer condemning issues of the Ghadr wholesale, but that each issue is examined to see whether it contains anything prejudicial to American interests. Nevertheless, it appears to be a fact that the paper has not recently succeeded in arriving in Canada or the Argentine.

3. JAGAT SINGH (J-6 G.D.) is still in the San Francisco area and has rapidly gained influence in the Party's councils. Attempts have been made to make him chairman, but he has resolutely refused because he is of the opinion that the Party is decadent and apparently does not wish to have his name associated too prominently with the Party in its decline. He is reported to have said that if he could be told beforehand when and where Mr. Churchill was to meet President Roosevelt he would try to do something decisive and thereby redeem his entire life, but this is not regarded as anything more than idle boasting.

1944
4. In October/PURAN SINGH (P-37 G.D.) was said to be resting at MUNSHA SINGH's (M-55 G.D.) ranch near Davis, California while KESAR SINGH worked at No. 5 Wood Street, San Francisco, in his place. PURAN SINGH and KESAR SINGH were apparently looking for a ranch situated in the peninsula near San Francisco to which they could retire, using the place as the headquarters of the Party. Consequently the sale of No.5 Wood Street, was again contemplated. However, PURAN SINGH had returned to San Francisco by November and his plans for buying a ranch seem to be in abeyance. KESAR SINGH is still at No. 5 Wood Street, and is helping PURAN SINGH in the routine work of the Party.

5. A certain amount of disturbance was caused by the visit in March, 1944, of the Agent-General for India, Sir Girja Shankar BAJPAI, to the Sikh Temple in Stockton. The Agent-General had been invited to come to the Temple to speak on the citizenship question by AJMER SINGH (A-12 G.D.). About two hundred Indians assembled outside the Temple, as they were naturally much interested in the citizenship problem, but while they were waiting for the Agent-General to arrive GURBAKHSH SINGH Dhanoa, d. Ambala, succeeded in stirring up the crowd against Sir Girja by such remarks as "Let the Briti

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SECRET.

No.3/X-Br./45-(12).
Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,
Government of India,
New Delhi, 26.9.45

P.S 526/45 not registered

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH, CALCUTTA
SR 149 29 SEP 1945

My dear Bridgman,

In continuation of my letter No.3/G.A./44, dated 27.4.45 I enclose, for your information, an appreciation of the Ghadr Movement ex-India.

Yours sincerely,

(G.C. Ryan.)

F.H.G. Bridgman, Esq., I.P.,
Supdt. of Police, S.B.II, Punjab,
Lahore.

Encl
Sharma.
24.9.45.

Copy with a copy of enclosure to: 1) Rai Bahadur Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharjee, I.P., Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police, S.B.II, Calcutta; 2) C.H. Everett, Esq., I.P., Central Intelligence Officer, Lahore.

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The Punjab Kisan Sabha pressed the Government for the release of National leaders, the cancellation of restrictionson Congress leaders and the setting up of a national government in India. The Punjab Government imprisoned very many workers for this reason and prohibited Kisan Sabha meetings under Sec.144 I.P.C.P.C.

3. Answering the question 'What has the Desh Bhagat Parwar Committee so far accomplished?' the editor supplies the following answer:-

1. It has assisted the families of patriots according to their needs, spending in all some 325,000 rupees since the Committee was founed.

2. It has arranged for the education of the children of patriots.

X.

3. It has fixed up interviews with comrades in jail and sent them books and other necessaries.

4. It has striven to effect the release of patriots.

5. It has defended patriots in the courts.

6. It has given material assistance to comrades released from jail.

7. It has given necessary help to comrades restricted to their villages.

8. It has cared for sick patriots.

9. It sent 8,000 rupees for starving Bengalis.

33 years and had forfeited all his property to the Govt. The names of other prominent agitators from the Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts are specially mentioned. Among the Muhammadan delegates the names of Ghulam Farid 'Zakhmi' and Feroz Din Mansur are singled out for special mention. The Kisan Sabha is described as having attained great strength in the Punjab, the reason being that all the leaders with revolutionary ideas are members and are prepared to spend their valuable lives for the benefit of their unfortunate fellow-countrymen. Moreover its watchword is that until the peasantry can stand on their own legs India will remain hungry and enslaved. The inclusion of all parties within its ranks proves that the policy of the Kisan Sabha is a joint policy and that its leadership has the confidence of all parties.

The General Secretary reported to the meeting that the membership of the Punjab Kisan Sabha had increased from [illegible] to 140,000 and that it had achieved several gains in favour of the peasants. For example, it had restored 23,000 rupees out of the money looted from them by the police in the Ferozepur district. Similar restoration was made in the Amritsar and Lahore districts to the extent of 13,000 and 15,000 respectively. The Punjab Unionist Government had instituted a regime of loot by locating punitive police in villages where Kisan influence was strong. For instance, in Baba Rur Singh's village of Chuhar Chak the police had looted to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees in the form of punitive levies. In the Hoshiarpur district there had been between 60 and 65 punitive police posts, in the Ferozepur district 12 and in the Gurdaspur and Ludhiana district 10 each. The Kisan Sabha started a big agitation and obtained from the public signatures to a petition demanding removal of the punitive police posts and return of the fines imposed. The result of this bold action was the removal of many police posts and the return of some of the money, ensuring public immunity from police oppression and fines in future.

At the time of the Bengal famine the Punjab Kisan Sabha raised relief money to the extent of 125,000 rupees and appealed for an increased cultivation of wheat in the Punjab for the relief of starvation in Bengal. This involved an increased demand for agricultural implements, which were in short supply, but the Punjab Government did not help in any way, so the Ferozepur District Kisan Sabha collected 400 maunds of iron and distributed it to the peasants for agricultural use. In the Ludhiana district the Kisan Committee assisted in the purchase of sugar-cane-pressing machinery at cheap rates, thereby effecting a savin of 80,000 rupees to the peasant. Bricks in the Amritsar district were costing 30 rupees a thousand, but the Kisan Sabha reduced the price to 20 rupees. In these and similar ways the Kisan Sabha by helping in every district gained a following among the common people. Morevoer in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Ferozepur they have settled funds and disputes in hundreds of villages and have rescued the people from litigation, lawyers' fees, police extortion and legal fines, thus saving them lakhs of rupees and teaching them to get together and end confusion. The Kisan Committees also arranged to distribute sugar, oil and cloth to the peasants according to their needs. They agitated and compelled the Government to cancel its plans to reduce the production of molasses, sugar etc by lowering the price of sugar-cane. They also raised an outcry against the Irrigation Department and demanded an adequate supply of water for irrigated land. They secured from Government adequate compensation for peasants whose land had been acquired for airfields and other purposes and arranged for the return to the peasantry of land unlawfully seized by jagirdars.

There was a lot of talk at San Francisco. The idea of improving the lot of the common man was put forward but previous experience tells us that such phrases mean nothing. Robbers and exploiters find a hundred excuses for not keeping the peace.

Extract translation of the "Hindustan Ghadr" for August.

1. In an editorial on the San Francisco Conference the question is asked whether anything has been achieved. The editor regrets that the hopes of the oppressed have not been fully realised and that there must be self-denial and hard work before freedom will be attained. The 'Farangi' and other exploiters, great and small, had from the very first decided that there would be no discussion on the subject of freedom for 'talkative serfs'. The 'Farangis' were rather afraid that America might refer to the matter, but America set all doubt at rest by announcing at the very outset that the question of independence for colonial possessions would not be discussed. Apparently the Farangis and Americans were of the same mind; the Indians tried hard to get America to say something about Indian freedom but the American delegates kept quiet. It is clear that the American administration does not want to offend the Farangis, and the other smaller nationalities had not the courage to lodge a protest which in any case would have been ignored. Only the Soviet Government was strong enough to raise a voice on behalf of India and the Colonies, but it was a question of votes and the Farangis commanded a majority. Of the five Great Powers Russia alone was in favour of colonial emancipation: American policy was that of the Farangis, France was herself an exploiter and would therefore never agree to freedom for colonies, while China on the whole followed the lead of America. Russia was therefore in a minority of one to four, but Indians should be grateful to her for at least raising her voice. 'Talkative Indians' were disappointed to observe America's silence. Many Americans had spoken on behalf of Indian independence, but unfortunately they had no authority; those who could wield any authority were very thick with the 'Farangis'. Other Indians held out to American inducements of more trade, but responsible Americans retorted that their country was not interested in Indian business; 'Farangi' friendship was preferred to business with India. Other Indians took the line that a free India would give greater help in the war and would save American lives, but responsible Americans ignored them and put their faith in Churchill, who told them that India was supplying everything wanted and that less aid would be forthcoming if India were free. So the clamour made by Indians goes for nothing: the American Government just ignores it.

The Conference has come and gone: the colonies are as much enslaved after it as they were before. (Freedom is a thing which is not obtained by talking and asking; it comes through sacrifice).

2. Considerable space is devoted to an account of the activities of the Punjab Kisan Sabha. The editor refers to t the annual meeting held at Gumtala, district Amritsar, on the 15th March, 1945, at which were present the big leaders of all the parties which had been consistently working for Indian independence for the past fifty years. The parties who started this political warfare are enumerated as the Ghadr Party, the Singh Sabha, the Hijrat movement, the Akali movement, the Babbar Akalis, the Khilagat movement, the Congress, the Muslim League, the terrorists, the Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha, and the Kirti and Communist Party. Mention is made of the fact that from the Jullundur district alone there were thirty one delegates whose combined periods of imprisonment for anti-Government agitation amounted to 112 years. Seven others still in jail who could not be present had between them undergone 156 years of imprisonement. Among the delegates Karm Singh Chima had 15 years to his credit, Bhag Singh Canadian 17 years, Lal Singh 11 years and Hazara Singh 'Babbar' 18 years. Kesar Singh of Amritsar had done

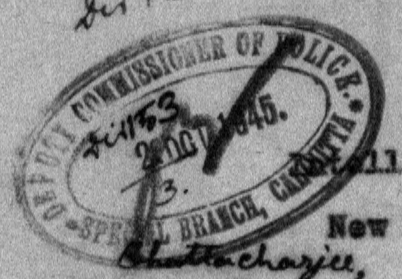
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SECRET.



No.3/X-Br./45-(1).
Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,
Government of India,
New Delhi, 29.9.45.

P.S. no 26/45
27-10

Bhattacharjee,

My dear ~~Bhattacharjee~~,

In continuation of my letter No.2/C.A./44, dated 25.9.45 I enclose, for information, an abstract translation of the Hindustan Ghadr for August, 1945.

The issue is much more interesting than usual. The first two pages are devoted to the failure of the San Francisco Conference to do anything tangible for India and the Colonies. Though no names are mentioned the editor is obviously of the opinion that Mrs. PANDIT's visit to the West Coast and the manoeuvres of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR INDIA's FREEDOM were a waste of effort and money. He has scant respect for 'talkative' Indians and prefers men of action.

Considerable space is given to a long account of the activities of the Punjab Kisan Sabha. The GHADR PARTY obviously takes considerable pride in the achievements of this revolutionary organisation, with which it has so much in common and which it has aided so liberally in the past.

Yours sincerely,

(G.C. Ryan.)

F.H.G. Bridgman, Esq., I.P.,
Supdt. of Police, S.B.II,
Punjab, Lahore.

Enclls.
Sharma,
27.9.45.

Copy, with a copy of enclosure, to 1) C.H. Everett, Esq., I.P., Central Intelligence Officer, 2) Rai Bahadur Jagat Bandhu Bhattacherjee, J.P., Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police, S.B.II, Calcutta.

Lahore,

all the efforts of the 'Farangis' to divide Indians, thanks to the Communist Party national unity is advancing along a united front. Membership of the Communist Party is fast increasing: the Kisan Sabha has doubled its membership. The 'Farangi' Government wishes to suppress the Communists with the help of Indian money-lenders, but Communist strength is increasing at such a pace that this is scarcely possible. The 'Farangis' wish by means of the new Wavell (New Deal) scheme to divide the poorer classes from the wealthy by giving the latter a disproportionate share of India's loot. They don't want to abandon India because India's market is England's life blood.

5. On the subject of the General Election the editor says that the Labour Party's victory was due to the power of Russia. At the time of the last election Russia was not so powerful, so the Labour Party was defeated. As regards India, now is the testing-time for those Labour leaders who have x written and spoken in favour of Indian independence. The near future will show whether the Labour Party will follow its principles and win the confidence of Indians. It cannot say that it has too small a majority to be in a position to give India her freedom. If the Labour Party sincerely carries out its promises it will be able to retain Russian friendship: Russia's influence will compel the 'Farangi Labour Government' to keep its promises.

6. Drew Pearson is quoted to the effect that the British wish to set America and Russia at loggerheads by causing misunderstanding between them. The British know, says the editor, that a powerful Russia is a constant menace to their empire, so it may well be that they are trying to save their empire's loot by embroiling America and Russia. If those two countries are wise they will not allow themselves to come to blows.

Sharma.
19.x.45.

Abstract translation of the HINDUSTAN GHADR for Sept. 1945.

1. Commenting on the atomic bomb, the editor remarks that the 'Farangis' are proud of the fact that they hold the secret of this new weapon: it will enable them to hang on to the loot which they do not want to lose.

2. The paper is delighted that a circular letter issued by the 'Farangi Tottenham' reveals that the Communists have fooled the 'Farangi' Government. The latter was hoping that the Kirti leaders whom it had released from jail would oppose the Congress, instead of which they have urged the release of Congress leaders and the formation of a national Government and have supported Gandhi's policy. The 'Farangi' administration is confounded; things have turned out very differently from what it expected and the Communists have been able to strengthen their organisation. To suppress the movement will now be very difficult.

3. Two columns of print are devoted to the story of CHANDER SINGH of a Garhwali Regiment who was released in 1940 after ten years of imprisonment following a court-martial. In 1942 he was again arrested and latterly has been doing national work with the Kisan Sabha. His story is that in April, 1930 his unit was in position ready to move into Peshawar City at short notice. He went into the City to see what was afoot and learnt that there was agitation against the use of foreign goods and the consumption of liquor, and that picketing was threatened. Later his company was informed by a British officer that the trouble in the City was due to the fact that the Muhammadans, who formed 90% of the population, were looting the shops of the Hindus, abducting their wives and children, and picketing Hindu shops. The company was warned that it might have to shoot. When the officer had gone Chandar Singh informed his companions that they had not been told the truth and advised them not to shoot. They decided to follow his advice. On the 23rd April the unit moved into the City and found a huge gathering of people. The crowd was ordered to disperse but did not do so, whereupon the order to fire was given. Chandar Singh then shouted out a contrary order and was obeyed. British troops were called in, the Garhwalis were marched off to camp and the leaders were arrested. Sentence of death was expected but on account of the National awakening this course of action was not found possible and sentences of ten years were passed. The editor's comment is that this story shows how the 'Farangis' turn national feeling into communal channels and create dissension among Indians. Happy, he says, are those leaders who have declined to shoot down their brothers; after a few years in jail they are still doing national work and are engaged in advancing the cause of the Kisan Sabha with the aid of the Communists.

4. "Mr. Amicus Britannicus, a journalist" (sic) is quoted as having expressed the following opinions about India:-

By means of the Cripps scheme the 'Farangi' Government has increased communal dissension. On the one hand it causes division among Indians, on the other hand it proclaims to the world that Indians cannot get together. The 'Farangi' Government has told Wavell to make use of all his British troops to suppress rebellion. Wavell has asked for more British officers in the Indian Army. In spite of

SECRET. 34

No.3/X-Br./45-(1).
Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,
Government of India,
New Delhi, 23.10.41

My dear Bridgman,

In continuation of my letter of even number dated 29.9.45, I enclose, for information, an abstract translation of the Hindustan Ghadr for September 1945. The issue is strongly communist in flavour and it would appear that the new Labour Government is even expected in some matters to take its orders from Moscow.

An article dealing with the failure of Indian troops in 1930 to obey orders to fire on a Peshawar crowd singles out for special mention the conduct of one of the ringleaders Chandra Singh who since his release from jail has been actively assisting the Kisan Sabha and the C.P.I. in the U.P.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-(G.C. Ryan).
Assistant Director (R).

F.H.G. Bridgman, Esq., I.P.,
Supdt. of Police, S.B.II, Punjab, Lahore.

Encl:1.
Sharma.
19.x.45.

Copy, with a copy of enclosure, to:
1) C.H. Everett, Esq., I.P.,
Central Intelligence Officer,
Lahore.

2) Rai Bahadur Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharjee, I.P.,
Addl. Deputy Commissioner of Police,
S.B.II, Calcutta.

(G.C. Ryan)
Assistant Director (R).

Government of Bengal.

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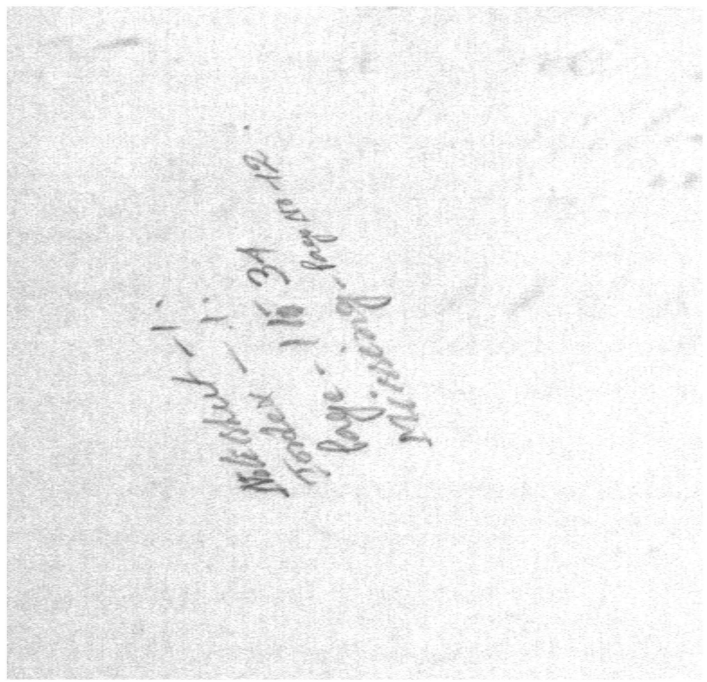
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